

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions

Scorecard Report

Dashboard Indicators and Trends

Fiscal Years 2008-2010

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Final




ICIS Scorecard

Dashboard Indicators

The Scorecard Report presents annually-updated trend analyses of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) indicators, as identified by the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) and implemented by corrections agencies throughout the State of Hawaii. The data come from offenders sentenced to probation, released to parole, and maximum term release "maxed-out" prisoners for the FYs 2008-2010 reporting periods. It represents a composite scan of desirable (green circle), undesirable (red triangle), and mixed (orange rectangles) trends from fourteen indicators depicted in the table below. The trends examined throughout this report provide statistical information on pertinent year-to-year indicators of EBP impact in the criminal justice system, from FYs 2008-2010. Out of the fourteen indicators analyzed, seven (50.0%) have green circles, which represent a desirable trend; four (28.6%) have red triangles, which reflect an undesirable trend; and three (21.4%) have orange rectangles, which signify a mixed trend.

| DASHBOARD INDICATORS (FYs 2008-2010 reporting periods) | Trends |
|---|---|
| 1. Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who Recidivated, by Risk Levels. |  |
| 2. Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who were Rearrested for Law Violations, by Risk Levels. |  |
| 3 Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who were Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels. |  |
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| 5. Time to Recidivism in Months from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by "Instant Offense" Conviction Type. |  |
| 6. Sentenced Offenders who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments. |  |
| 7. Sentenced Offenders who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodations, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments |  |
| 8. Sentenced Offenders with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Levels. |  |
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| 10. Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Criminal Justice Agencies Assessed. |  |
| 11. Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and in Administering the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R). |  |
| 12. Statistical Associations Between LSI-R Risk Scores, Subdomains, and Recidivism. |  |
| 13. Sentenced Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes. |  |
| 14. Sentenced Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses. |  |

Legend

| | |
|--|---|
| Red octagon represents an undesirable trend. |  |
| Green circle represents a desirable trend. |  |
| Yellow rectangle represents a mixed trend. |  |

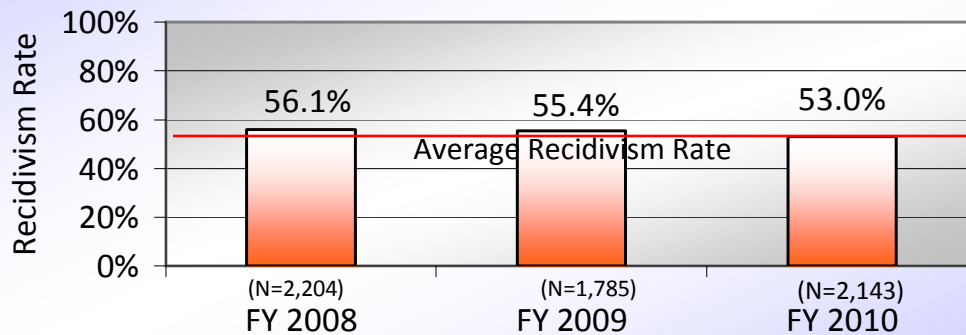
Indicator #1

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who Recidivated, by Risk Levels



Average Recidivism Rate from FYs 2008-2010 is 54.8%.

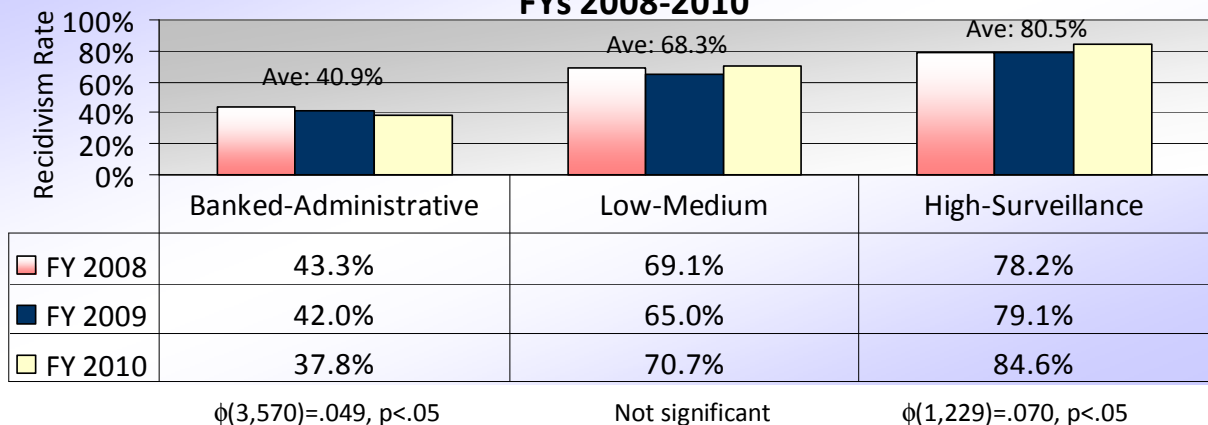
Recidivism Rate Trend, FYs 2008-2010



The year-to-year decline in recidivism is not statistically significant.

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

Recidivism Rates, by LSI-R Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: The LSI-R risk levels are predictive of recidivism ($p<.001$) in FYs 2008-2010. During this time period, Banked-Administrative risk offenders had a significant decline ($p<.05$) in recidivism (12.7% rate of decrease), while High-Surveillance offenders had a significant increase ($p<.05$) in recidivism (8.2% rate of increase).

Indicator #1 (cont.)

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who Recidivated, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders Recidivated | Number of Offenders | Percent Recidivated |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 552 | 1,274 | 43.3 |
| Low-Medium | 328 | 475 | 69.1 |
| High-Surveillance | 356 | 455 | 78.2 |
| Total | 1,236 | 2,204 | 56.1 |

$\chi^2(2,204) = .307; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders Recidivated | Number of Offenders | Percent Recidivated |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 412 | 982 | 42.0 |
| Low-Medium | 267 | 411 | 65.0 |
| High-Surveillance | 310 | 392 | 79.1 |
| Total | 989 | 1,785 | 55.4 |

$\chi^2(1,785) = .314; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders Recidivated | Number of Offenders | Percent Recidivated |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 497 | 1,314 | 37.8 |
| Low-Medium | 316 | 447 | 70.7 |
| High-Surveillance | 323 | 382 | 84.6 |
| Total | 1,136 | 2,143 | 53.0 |

$\chi^2(2,143) = .393; p < .001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

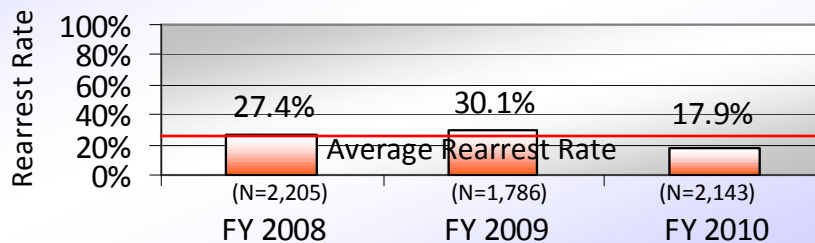
Indicator #2

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Law Violations, by Risk Levels



Average Rearrest Rate for Law Violations, from FYs 2008-2010 is 24.9%.

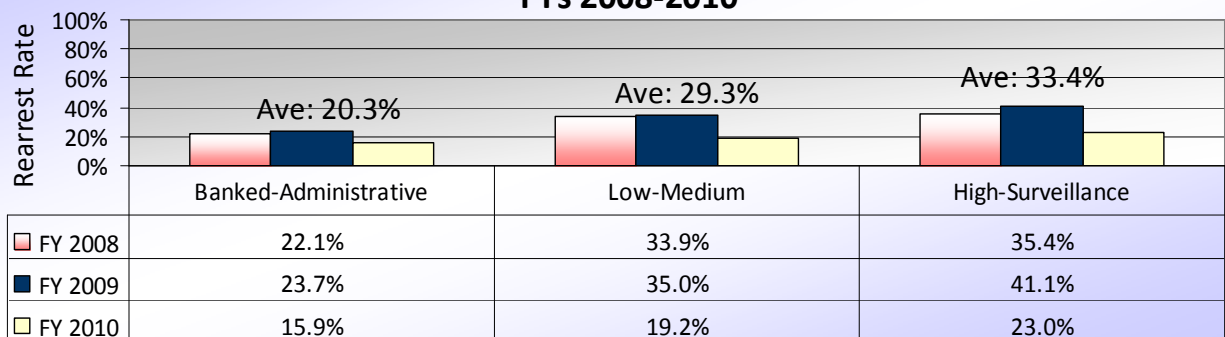
Rearrest Rate Trend for Law Violations, FYs 2008-2010



$\phi(7,366)=.113, p<.001$

Note: Law Violations are defined as felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors, except for criminal contempt of court. The rearrest rate for law violations was tracked over a three-year period.

Rearrest Rates for Law Violations, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



$\phi(3,572)=.084, p<.001$

$\phi(1,333)=.158, p<.001$

$\phi(1,229)=.155, p<.001$

Note: Law Violations are defined as felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors, except for criminal contempt of court. The rearrest rate for law violations was tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through FY 2010, the rearrest rate for law violations declined 9.5 percentage points. This 34.7% decline in rearrest rates between FYs 2008-2010 is statistically significant, as is the rate of decline in law violations for the following risk levels; Banked-Administrative (28.1%), Low-Medium (43.4%), and High-Surveillance (35.0%).

Indicator #2 (cont.)

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Law Violations, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders Rearrested | Number of Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 282 | 1,275 | 22.1 |
| Low-Medium | 161 | 475 | 33.9 |
| High-Surveillance | 161 | 455 | 35.4 |
| Total | 604 | 2,205 | 27.4 |

$\phi(2,205)=.139; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders Rearrested | Number of Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 233 | 983 | 23.7 |
| Low-Medium | 144 | 411 | 35.0 |
| High-Surveillance | 161 | 392 | 41.1 |
| Total | 538 | 1,786 | 30.1 |

$\phi(1,786)=.161; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders Rearrested | Number of Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 209 | 1,314 | 15.9 |
| Low-Medium | 86 | 447 | 19.2 |
| High-Surveillance | 88 | 382 | 23.0 |
| Total | 383 | 2,143 | 17.9 |

$\phi(2,143)=.072; p<.01$

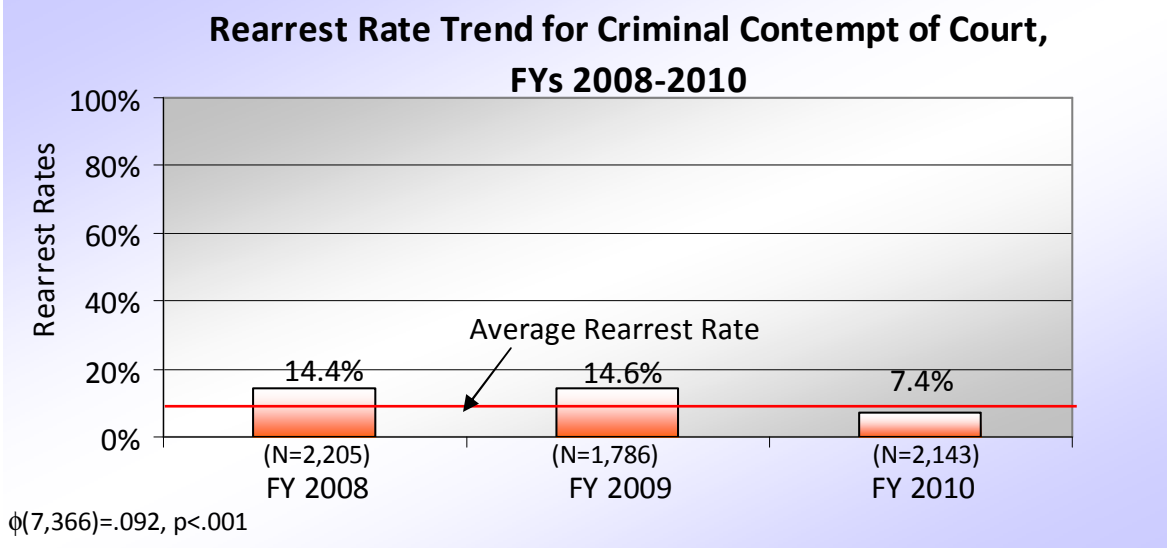
*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

Note: Criminal charges are defined as felonies and misdemeanors, except criminal contempt of court. The rearrest rate for criminal charges was tracked over a three-year period.

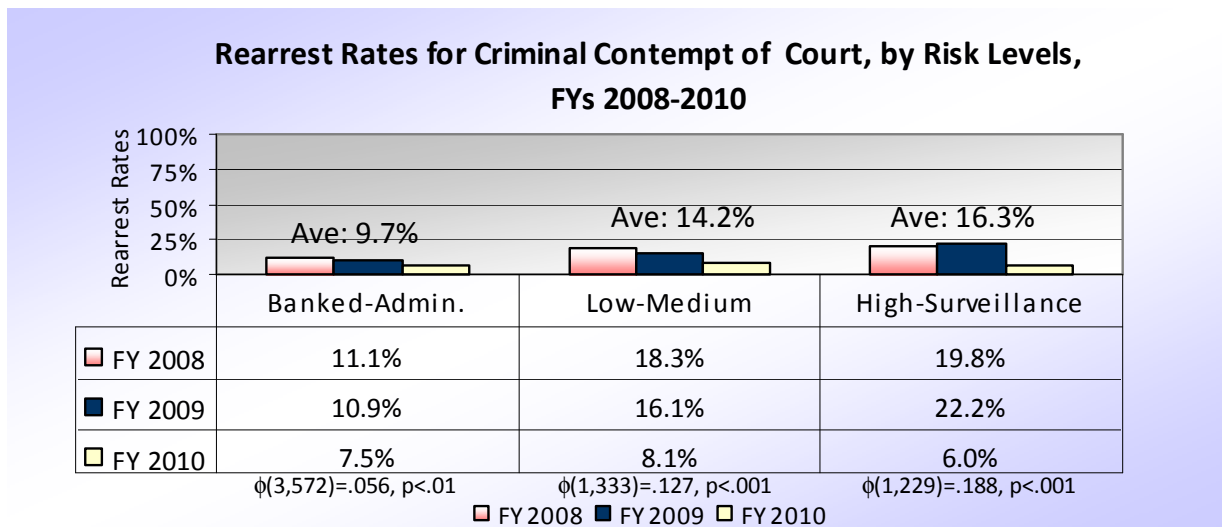
Indicator #3

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels

Average Rearrest Rate for Criminal Contempt of Court, from FYs 2008-2010 is 12.0%.



Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is defined as a failure to appear in court, or a failure to follow court orders. The rearrest rate for criminal contempt of court was tracked over a 3-year period.



Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is a result of a failure to appear in court, or failure to follow court orders. The rearrest rate for criminal contempt of court was tracked over a 3-year period.

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through FY 2010, the rearrest rate for Criminal Contempt of Court declined by 7.0 percentage points. This 46.3% decline in rearrest rates between FYs 2008-2010 is statistically significant, as is the rate of decline in criminal contempt of court for the following risk levels; Banked-Administrative (32.4%), Low-Medium (55.7%), and High-Surveillance (69.7%).

Indicator #3 (cont.)

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Rerrested for Criminal Contempt of Court | Number of Offenders | Percent Recidivated |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 141 | 1,275 | 11.1 |
| Low-Medium | 87 | 475 | 18.3 |
| High-Surveillance | 90 | 455 | 19.8 |
| Total | 318 | 2,205 | 14.4 |

$\chi^2(2,205)=.113; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Rerrested for Criminal Contempt of Court | Number of Offenders | Percent Recidivated |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 107 | 983 | 10.9 |
| Low-Medium | 66 | 411 | 16.1 |
| High-Surveillance | 87 | 392 | 22.2 |
| Total | 260 | 1,786 | 14.6 |

$\chi^2(1,786)=.129; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Rerrested for Criminal Contempt of Court | Number of Offenders | Percent Recidivated |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 99 | 1,314 | 7.5 |
| Low-Medium | 36 | 447 | 8.1 |
| High-Surveillance | 23 | 382 | 6.0 |
| Total | 158 | 2,143 | 7.4 |

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is defined as a failure to appear in court, or a failure to follow court orders. The rearrest rate for criminal contempt of court was tracked over a 3-year period.

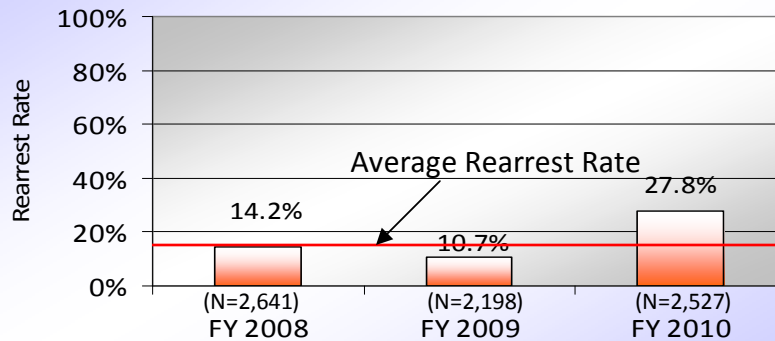
Indicator #4

Probationers and Parolees whose Probation or Parole Status was Revoked, by Risk Levels



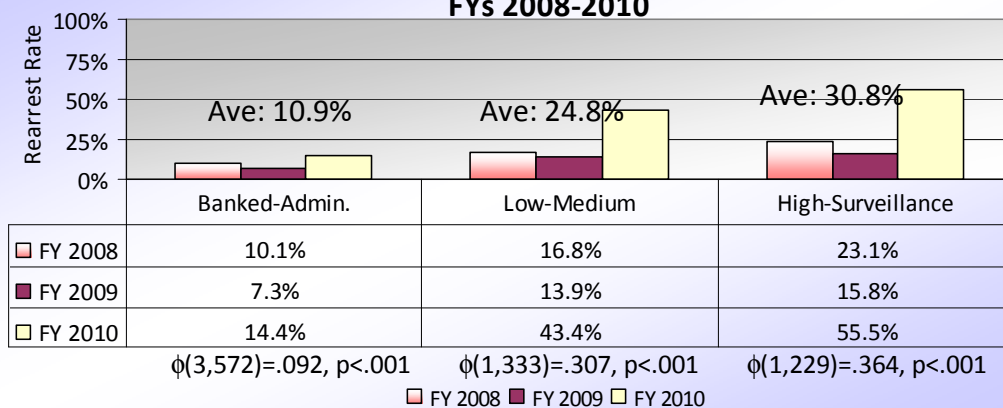
Average Rearrest Rate for Revocations, from FYs 2008-2010 is 17.9%.

Rearrest Rate Trend for Revocations, FYs 2008-2010



$\phi(7,366)=.191, p<.001$

Rearrest Rates for Revocations, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole violations relating to rules, regulations, and procedures that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history records (CJIS).

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through FY 2010, the rearrest rate for revocations increased 13.6 percentage points. This 95.8% increase in rearrest rates between FYs 2008-2010 is statistically significant, as is the rate of increase in revocations for the following risk levels; Banked-Administrative (42.6%), Low-Medium (158.3%), and High-Surveillance (140.3%).

Indicator #4 (cont.)

Probationers and Parolees whose Probation or Parole Status was Revoked, by Risk Levels.

Fiscal Year 2008

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Revocations | Number of Offenders | Percent Revoked |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 129 | 1,275 | 10.1 |
| Low-Medium | 80 | 475 | 16.8 |
| High-Surveillance | 105 | 455 | 23.1 |
| Total | 314 | 2,205 | 14.2 |

6(2,205)=.150 ; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Revocations | Number of Offenders | Percent Revoked |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 72 | 983 | 7.3 |
| Low-Medium | 57 | 411 | 13.9 |
| High-Surveillance | 62 | 392 | 15.8 |
| Total | 191 | 1,786 | 10.7 |

6(1,786)=.122 ; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

| *LSI-R Risk Level | Revocations | Number of Offenders | Percent Revoked |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Banked-Administrative | 189 | 1,314 | 14.4 |
| Low-Medium | 194 | 447 | 43.4 |
| High-Surveillance | 212 | 382 | 55.5 |
| Total | 595 | 2,143 | 27.8 |

6(2,143)=.385 ; $p < .001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

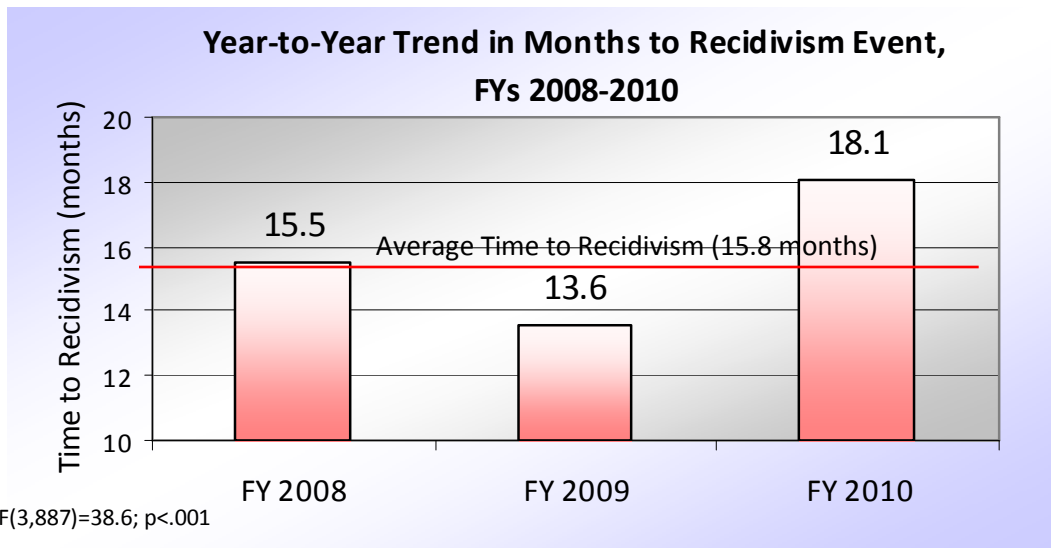
Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole violations relating to rules, regulations, and procedures that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history records (CJIS).

Indicator #5

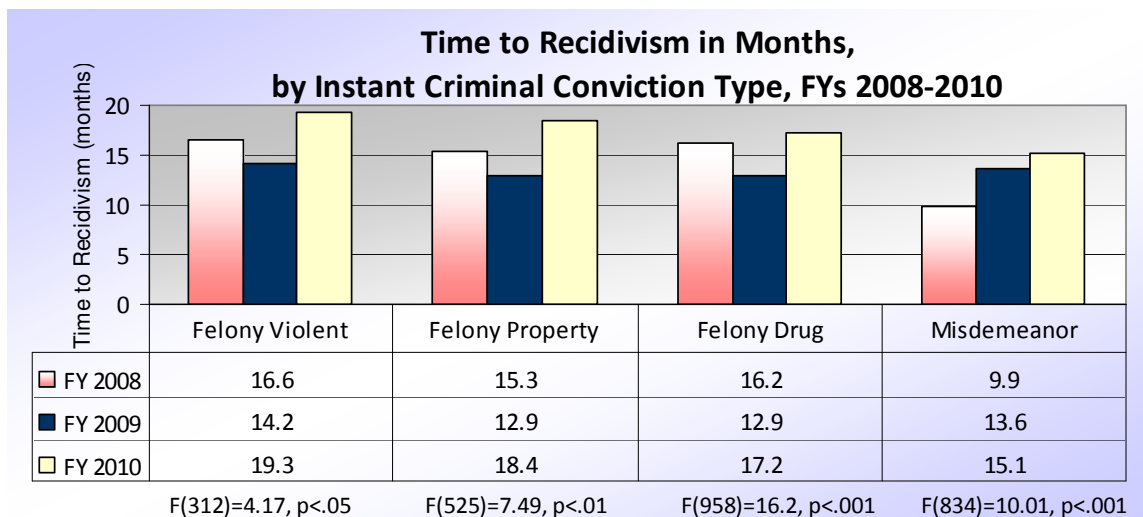
Time to Recidivism in Months from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by "Instant Offense" Conviction Type



In FY 2010, the average length of time passed for recidivism significantly increased to 18.1 months, or 16.8% longer than in FY 2008.



Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.



Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: Recidivists had significantly longer time-to-recidivism (p<.001) in FY 2010, as compared to the previous years. Additionally, the time to recidivism significantly increased by the following percentage rate for each respective offense; Felony Violent (16.3%), Felony Property (20.3%), Felony Drug (6.2%), and Misdemeanor (52.5%).

Indicator #5 (cont.)

Time to Recidivism in Months, from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by “Instant Offense” Conviction Type

Fiscal Year 2008

| LSI-R Risk Level | Mean Recidivism Period (Months) | Number of Offenders | Standard Deviation |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Felony Violent | 16.6 | 200 | 12.16 |
| Felony Property | 15.3 | 381 | 11.56 |
| Felony Drug | 16.2 | 303 | 11.74 |
| Misdemeanor | 9.9 | 67 | 8.67 |
| Total | 15.5 | 1,094 | 11.54 |

F(1,034)=-.285; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| LSI-R Risk Level | Mean Recidivism Period (Months) | Number of Offenders | Standard Deviation |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Felony Violent | 14.2 | 140 | 10.95 |
| Felony Property | 12.9 | 235 | 9.66 |
| Felony Drug | 12.9 | 251 | 10.43 |
| Misdemeanor | 13.6 | 206 | 10.68 |
| Total | 13.6 | 934 | 10.56 |

Fiscal Year 2010

| LSI-R Risk Level | Mean Recidivism Period (Months) | Number of Offenders | Standard Deviation |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Felony Violent | 19.3 | 185 | 12.55 |
| Felony Property | 18.4 | 342 | 12.72 |
| Felony Drug | 17.2 | 280 | 11.92 |
| Misdemeanor | 15.1 | 39 | 10.69 |
| Total | 18.1 | 974 | 12.46 |

Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 thru 2010

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

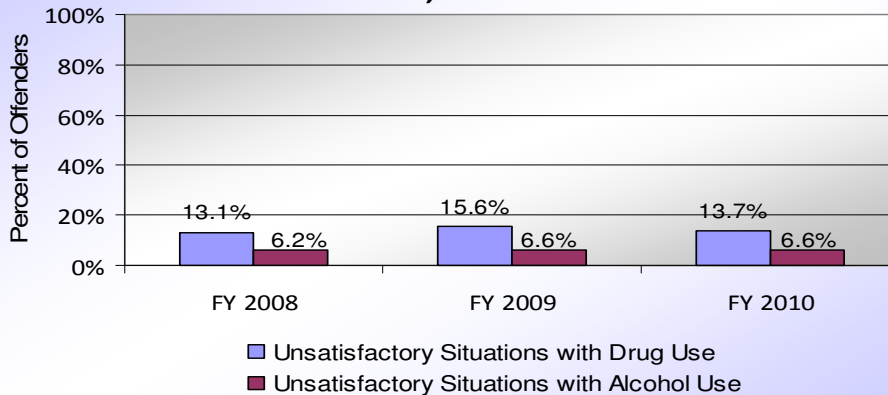
Indicator #6

Sentenced Offenders⁺ who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments



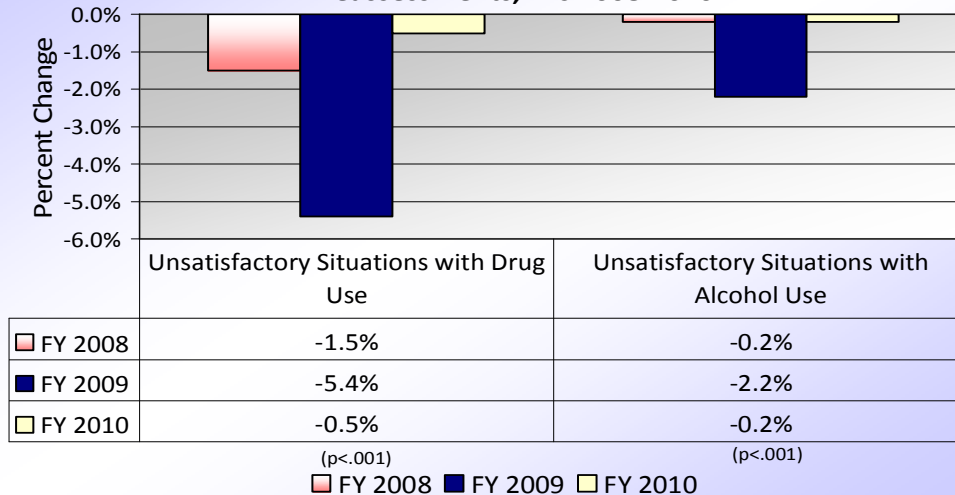
Sentenced offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with alcohol use remain unchanged in FYs 2009-2010, while unsatisfactory situations with drug use declined in FY 2010.

Percent of Sentenced Offenders with an Unsatisfactory¹ Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, FYs 2008-2010



¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.

Percent Change in Sentenced Offenders with Unsatisfactory¹ Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, Based on LSI-R Reassessments, FYs 2008-2010



¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.

Key Findings: In FY 2009 there was a statistically significant percentage-point decline in the proportion of offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with drug (-5.4%) and alcohol (-2.2%) use, based on LSI-R reassessments. However, in FY 2010, there was little or no change in unsatisfactory situations with drugs or alcohol use, as compared to FYs 2008-2009.

Indicator #6 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments

Fiscal Year 2008

| | Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Situation | | |
| | Initial Assessment | Most Recent Assessment | Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use |
| LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs | Drug (N=465); Alcohol N=220) | Drug (N=412); (Alcohol (N=213) | |
| Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use | 13.1% | 11.6% | -1.5% |
| Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use | 6.2% | 6.0% | -0.2% |

*tau-b(3,550)=.723; $p < .001$

**tau-b(3,539)=.731; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| | Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | Situation | | |
| | Initial Assessment | Most Recent Assessment | Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use |
| LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs | Drug (N=1,037); Alcohol (N=439) | Drug (N=677); Alcohol (N=290) | |
| Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use | 15.6% | 10.2% | -5.4% |
| Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use | 6.6% | 4.4% | -2.2% |

*tau-b(6,640)=.524; $p < .001$

**tau-b(6,627)=.545; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

| | Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | Situation | | |
| | Initial Assessment | Most Recent Assessment | Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use |
| LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs | Drug (N=318); Alcohol (N=153) | Drug (N=307); Alcohol (N=148) | |
| Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use | 13.7% | 13.2% | -0.5% |
| Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use | 6.6% | 6.4% | -0.2% |

*tau-b(2,329)=.926; $p < .001$

**tau-b(2,326)=.928; $p < .001$

¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.

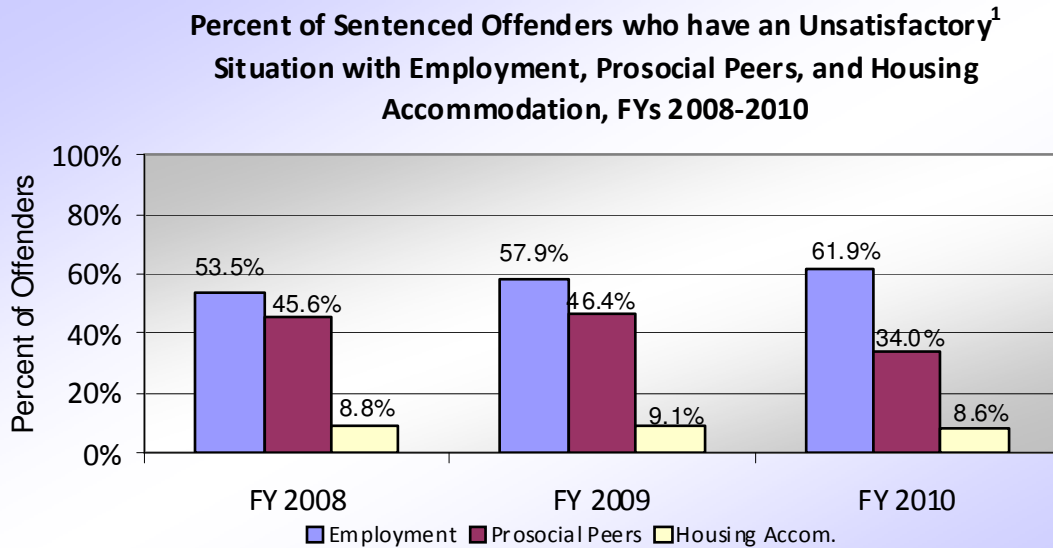
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #7

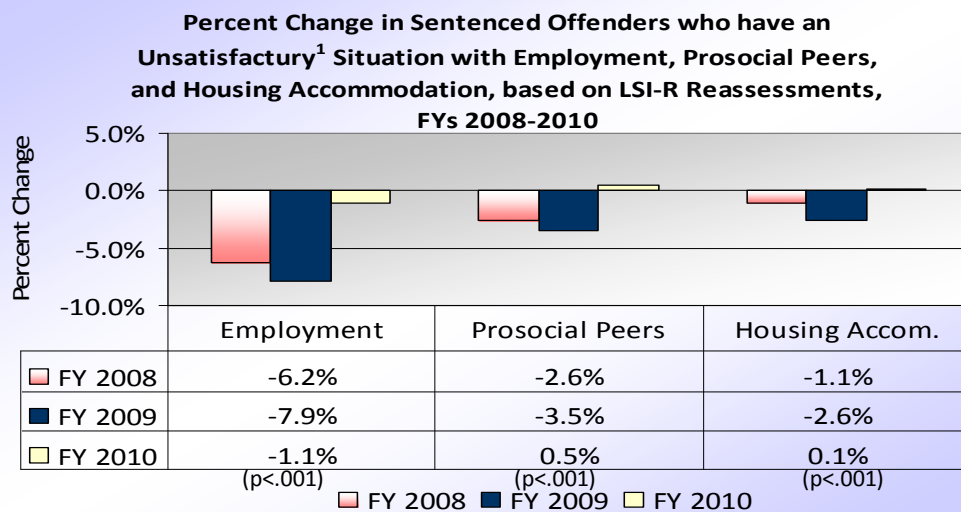
Sentenced Offenders⁺ who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodations, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments



Offenders have a worsening situation with employment, but an improving situation with prosocial peers, and housing accommodations.



¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.



Note: Initial and most recent LSI-R Assessment

¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.

Key Findings: In FY 2009, there was a statistically significant percentage-point decline in the proportion of offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with employment (-7.9%), prosocial peers (-3.5%), and housing accommodation (-2.6%) after reassessment. However, in FY 2010, there was little change in unsatisfactory situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodation, as compared to FYs 2008-2009.

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #7

Sentenced Offenders[†] who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodations, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments

Fiscal Year 2008

| Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item | Percent of Offenders | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Initial Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,888) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=1,623) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.= 312) | Most Recent Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,667) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=1,531) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=274) | Percentage Point Change Employment* No Prosocial Peer Group** Housing Accom.*** |
| Employment | 53.5% | 47.3% | -6.2% |
| Prosocial Peer Group | 45.6% | 43.0% | -2.6% |
| Housing Accommodation | 8.8% | 7.7% | -1.1% |

* $\chi^2(3,527)=1,841.9$; $p<.001$
 ** $\chi^2(3,558)=2,035.3$; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(3,546)=.693; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item | Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory [†] Situation | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Initial Assessment (Employment Sub.=3,809) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=3,098) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=605) | Most Recent Assessment (Employment Sub.=3,291) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=2,861) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=432) | Percentage Point Change Employment* No Prosocial Peer Group** Housing Accom.*** |
| Employment | 57.9% | 50.0% | -7.9% |
| Prosocial Peers | 46.4% | 42.9% | -3.5% |
| Housing Accommodation | 9.1% | 6.5% | -2.6% |

* $\chi^2(6,583)=2,022.1$; $p<.001$
 ** $\chi^2(6,670)=2,069.9$; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(6,644)=.507; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

| Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item | Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory [†] Situation | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Initial Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,435) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=793) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=199) | Most Recent Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,411) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=804) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=202) | Percentage Point Change Employment* No Prosocial Peer Group** Housing Accom.*** |
| Employment | 61.9% | 60.8% | -1.1% |
| Prosocial Peers | 34.0% | 34.5% | 0.5% |
| Housing Accommodation | 8.6% | 8.7% | 0.1% |

* $\chi^2(2,320)=2,019.5$; $p<.001$
 ** $\chi^2(2,331)=1,952.8$; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(2,325)=.913; $p<.001$

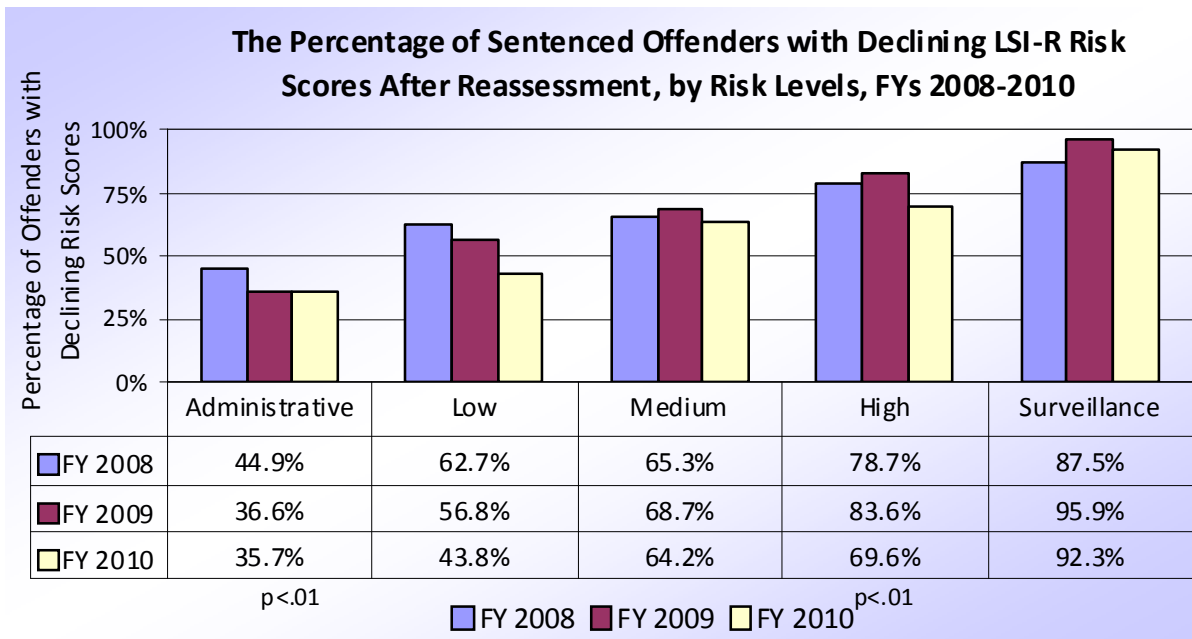
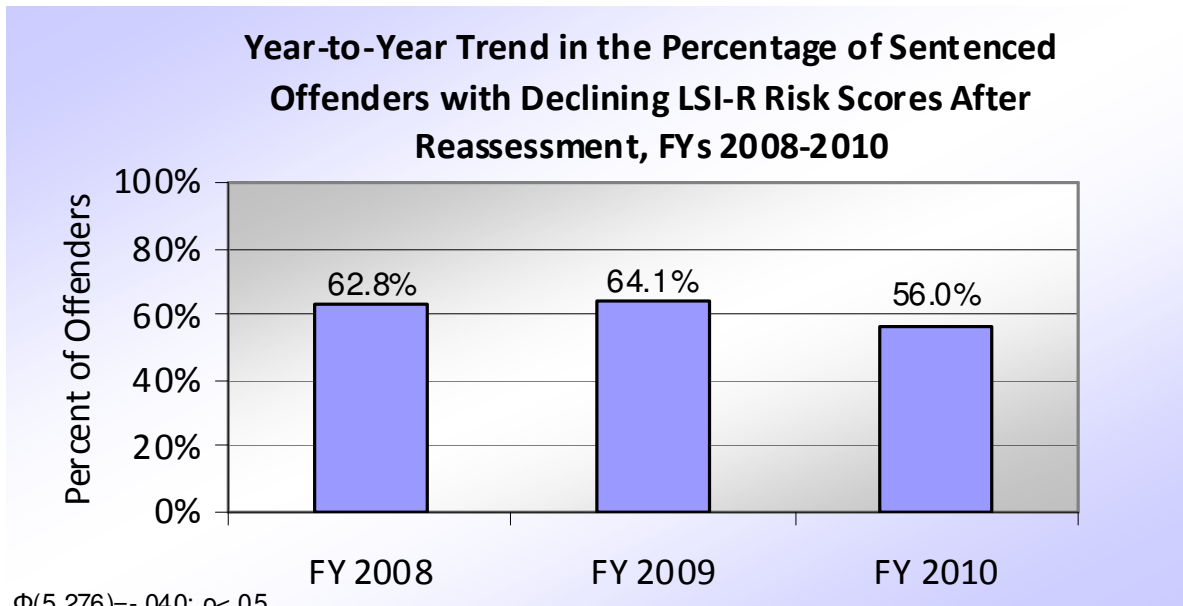
Note: from ICIS Analysis, CYZAP download, July 2011

Indicator #8

Sentenced Offenders* with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Levels



The percentage of offenders with declining LSI-R Risk Scores after reassessment significantly decreased from 62.8% in FY 2008 to 56.0% in FY 2010.



Key Findings: In FYs 2008-2010, the percentage of offenders with declining LSI-R risk scores significantly decreased ($p<.01$) by 9.2 percentage points (20.5% decline) for Administrative level offenders, and by 9.1 percentage points (11.6% decline) for High Risk offenders.

*Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #8 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

| LSI-R Risk Level | Number of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores | Number of Offenders | Percentage of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Administrative | 197 | 439 | 44.9 |
| Low | 84 | 134 | 62.7 |
| Medium | 198 | 303 | 65.3 |
| High | 296 | 376 | 78.7 |
| Surveillance | 42 | 48 | 87.5 |
| Total | 817 | 1,300 | 62.8 |

tau-b(1,300)=-.269; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2009

| LSI-R Risk Level | Number of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores | Number of Offenders | Percentage of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Administrative | 393 | 1,075 | 36.6 |
| Low | 204 | 359 | 56.8 |
| Medium | 611 | 890 | 68.7 |
| High | 974 | 1,165 | 83.6 |
| Surveillance | 163 | 170 | 95.9 |
| Total | 2,345 | 3,659 | 64.1 |

tau-b(3,659)=-.378; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2010

| LSI-R Risk Level | Number of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores | Number of Offenders | Percentage of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Administrative | 35 | 98 | 35.7 |
| Low | 14 | 32 | 43.8 |
| Medium | 52 | 81 | 64.2 |
| High | 64 | 92 | 69.6 |
| Surveillance | 12 | 13 | 92.3 |
| Total | 177 | 316 | 56.0 |

tau-b(316)=-.290; p<.001

Note: from initial LSI-R

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

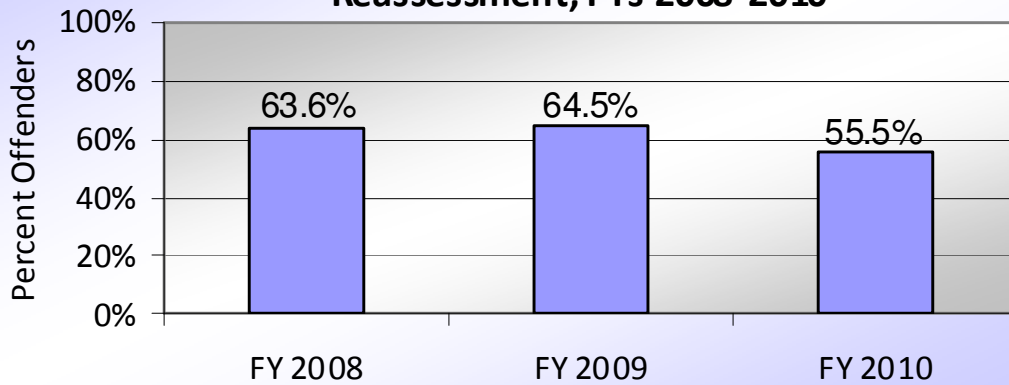
Indicator #9

Sentenced Offenders* with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores, by Risk Levels



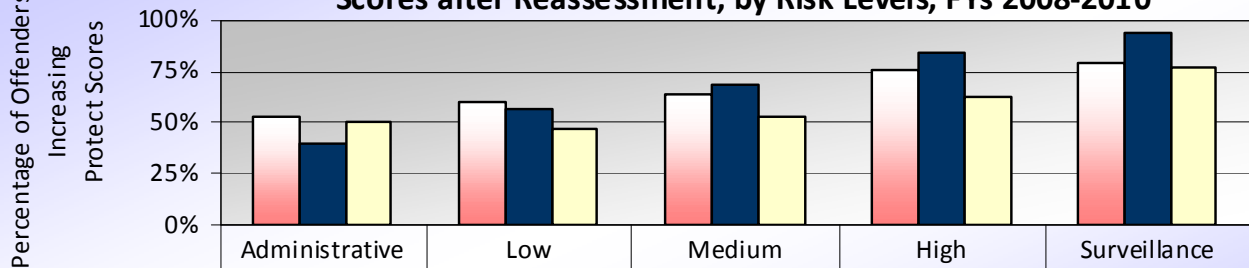
The percentage of offenders with increasing LSI-R Protect Scores after reassessment significantly declined from 63.6% in FY 2008 to 55.5% in FY 2010.

Year-to-Year Trend in the Percentage of Sentenced Offenders with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, FYs 2008-2010



$\Phi(5,259) = -.044; p < .01$

The Percentage of Sentenced Offenders with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores after Reassessment, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



| | Administrative | Low | Medium | High | Surveillance |
|------------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Fiscal Year 2008 | 52.7% | 59.7% | 63.5% | 76.3% | 79.2% |
| Fiscal Year 2009 | 39.6% | 55.9% | 68.7% | 83.5% | 93.4% |
| Fiscal Year 2010 | 51.1% | 46.9% | 52.6% | 62.4% | 76.9% |

$p < .01$

$p < .01$

Legend: Fiscal Year 2008 (Red), Fiscal Year 2009 (Dark Blue), Fiscal Year 2010 (Yellow)

Key Findings: In FYs 2008-2010, the percentage of offenders with increasing LSI-R protect scores significantly decreased ($p < .01$) by 1.6 percentage points (3.0% decline) for Administrative level offenders, and by 13.9 percentage points (18.2% decline) for High Risk offenders.

*Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #9 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

| LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores | Total Offenders | Percentage of Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Administrative | 238 | 452 | 52.7 |
| Low | 74 | 124 | 59.7 |
| Medium | 186 | 293 | 63.5 |
| High | 286 | 375 | 76.3 |
| Surveillance | 38 | 48 | 79.2 |
| Total | 822 | 1,292 | 63.6 |

tau-b(1,292)=-.188; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

| LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores | Total Offenders | Percentage of Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Administrative | 436 | 1,100 | 39.6 |
| Low | 194 | 347 | 55.9 |
| Medium | 614 | 894 | 68.7 |
| High | 960 | 1,150 | 83.5 |
| Surveillance | 156 | 167 | 93.4 |
| Total | 2,360 | 3,658 | 64.5 |

tau-b(3,658)=-.355; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

| LSI-R Risk Level | Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores | Total Offenders | Percentage of Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Administrative | 47 | 92 | 51.1 |
| Low | 15 | 32 | 46.9 |
| Medium | 41 | 78 | 52.6 |
| High | 58 | 93 | 62.4 |
| Surveillance | 10 | 13 | 76.9 |
| Total | 171 | 308 | 55.5 |

tau-b(308)=-.109; $p < .05$

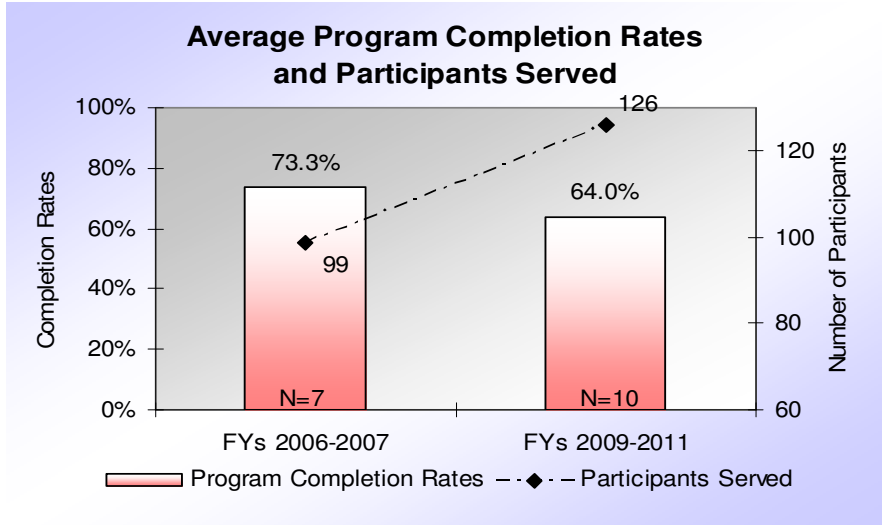
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #10

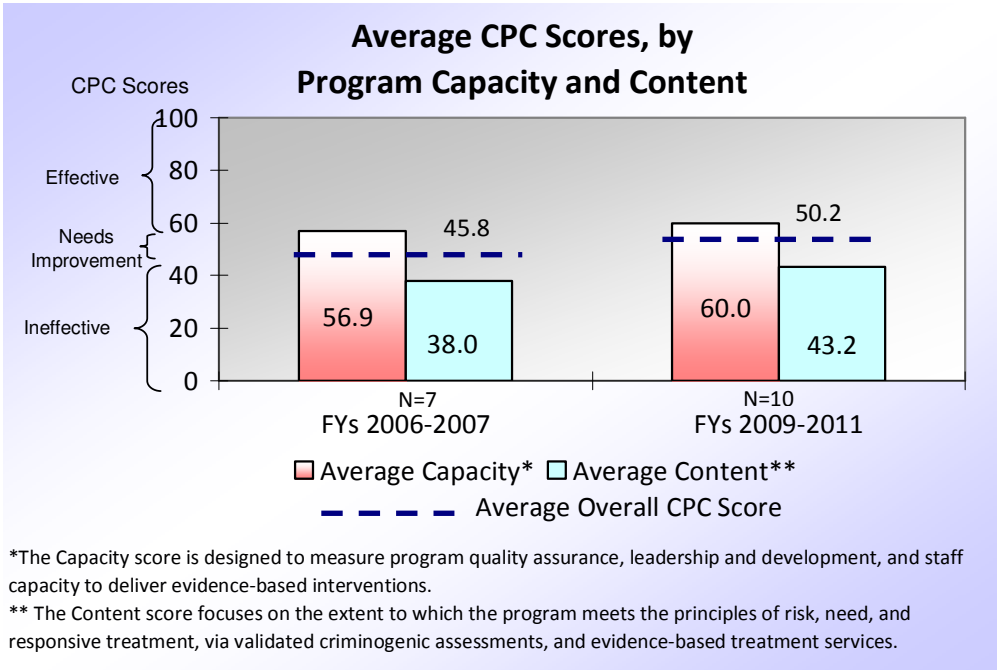
Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Criminal Justice Agencies Assessed



The average treatment completion rate declined 9.3 percentage points from FYs 2006-2007 to FYs 2009-2011.



Note: Completion rates are self-reported by individual agencies.



*The Capacity score is designed to measure program quality assurance, leadership and development, and staff capacity to deliver evidence-based interventions.

** The Content score focuses on the extent to which the program meets the principles of risk, need, and responsive treatment, via validated criminogenic assessments, and evidence-based treatment services.

Key Findings: From FYs 2006-2007 to FYs 2009-2011, the average overall CPC score from conducted assessments increased by 4.4 points (9.6% increase). However, this score remained in the “needs improvement” range of effectiveness. The increase in Overall CPC score in FYs 2009-2011 is principally due to a 5.2 point change (13.7% increase) in the average Content Score obtained in FYs 2009-2011.

Indicator #10 (cont.)

Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Agencies Assessed

FYs 2006-2007

| Type of Treatment | Ave. Participants | Ave. Completion Rate | Ave. Capacity* | Ave. Content** | Ave. CPC Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| IOP/Group Outpatient (N=4) | 80.0 | 70.8 | 57.3 | 36.9 | 45.2 |
| TC/Residential (N=3) | 127 | 78.5 | 56.5 | 39.6 | 46.5 |
| Total/Ave | 99 | 73.3 | 56.9 | 38.0 | 45.8 |

FYs 2009-2011

| Type of Treatment | Ave. Participants | Ave. Completion Rate | Ave. Capacity* | Ave. Content** | Ave. CPC Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| IOP/Group Outpatient (N=6) | 133 | 62.2 | 63.6 | 47.0 | 53.9 |
| TC/Residential (N=4) | 117 | 69.5 | 54.6 | 37.5 | 44.7 |
| Total/Ave | 126 | 64.0 | 60.0 | 43.2 | 50.2 |

*Capacity area is designed to measure program quality assurance, leadership and development, and staff capacity to deliver evidence-based interventions.

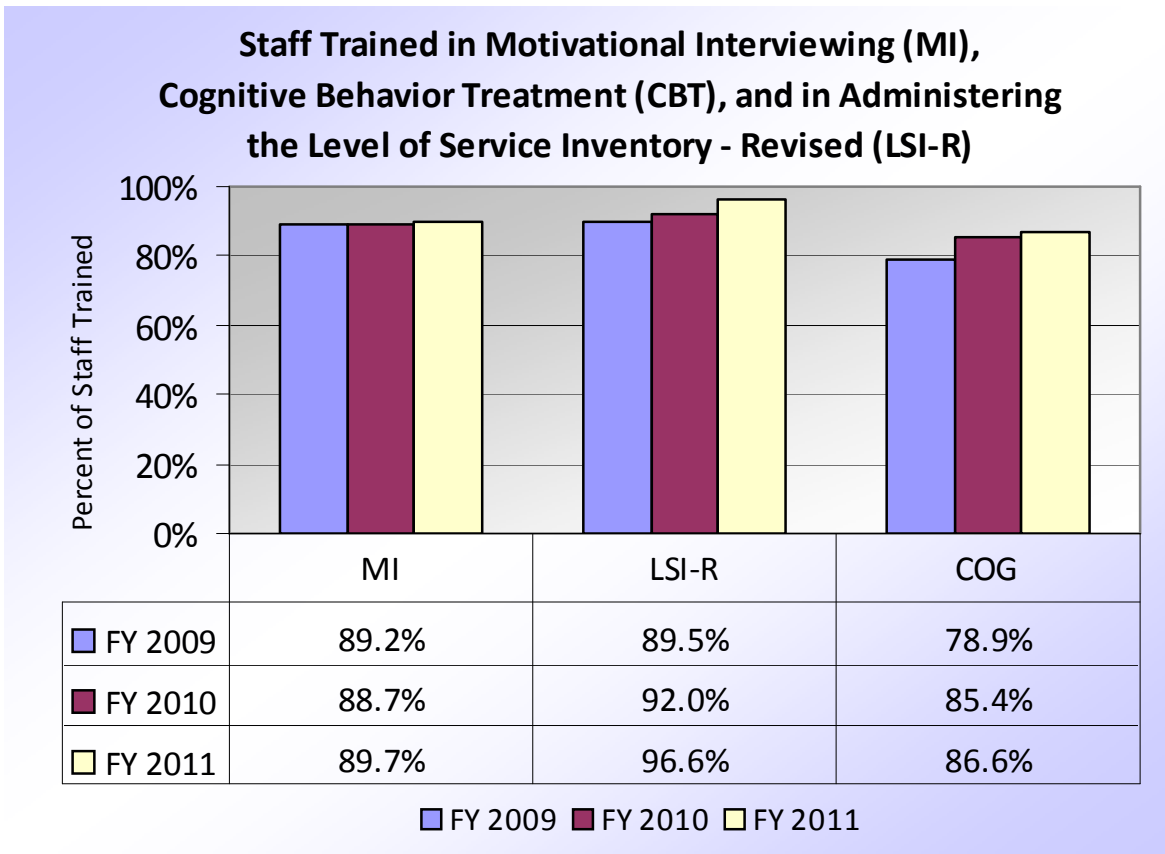
** Content area focuses on the extent to which the program meets the principles of risk, need, and responsive treatment, via validated criminogenic assessments, and evidence-based treatment services.

Indicator #11

Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and in Administering the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R)



Staff trained in Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) reflects a positive (desirable) trend, as measured by the percentage of staff who successfully completed training in MI, CBT, and in administering the LSI-R, from FY 2009 through FY 2011.



Key Findings: The proportion of staff trained (e.g., probation officers, parole officers, social work assistants, and social workers) shows higher training completion rates in FY 2011, as compared to FYs 2009, for MI (0.5%), LSI-R (7.1%), and COG (7.7%).

Indicator #11(cont.)

Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and in Administering the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R)

Fiscal Year 2009

| | Current staffing levels (minus vacancies) | | | Number of staff trained in EBP | | | Percentage of staff trained in EBP | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | MI | LSI-R | COG | MI | LSI-R | COG | MI | LSI-R | COG |
| Parole Officers | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Probation Officers | 163 | 160 | 136 | 144 | 140 | 114 | 88.3 | 87.5 | 83.8 |
| Social Service Assistants | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Social Workers/Case Workers | 57 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 56 | 39 | 94.7 | 98.2 | 69.6 |
| Sub Total | 223 | 219 | 194 | 199 | 196 | 153 | 89.2 | 89.5 | 78.9 |

Fiscal Year 2010

| | Current staffing levels (minus vacancies) | | | Number of staff trained in EBP | | | Percentage of staff trained in EBP | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | MI | LSI-R | COG | MI | LSI-R | COG | MI | LSI-R | COG |
| Parole Officers | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Probation Officers | 185 | 185 | 150 | 159 | 164 | 119 | 85.9 | 88.6 | 79.3 |
| Social Workers/Case Workers | 81 | 81 | 75 | 73 | 78 | 68 | 90.1 | 96.3 | 90.7 |
| Sub Total | 301 | 301 | 260 | 267 | 277 | 222 | 88.7 | 92.0 | 85.4 |

Fiscal Year 2011

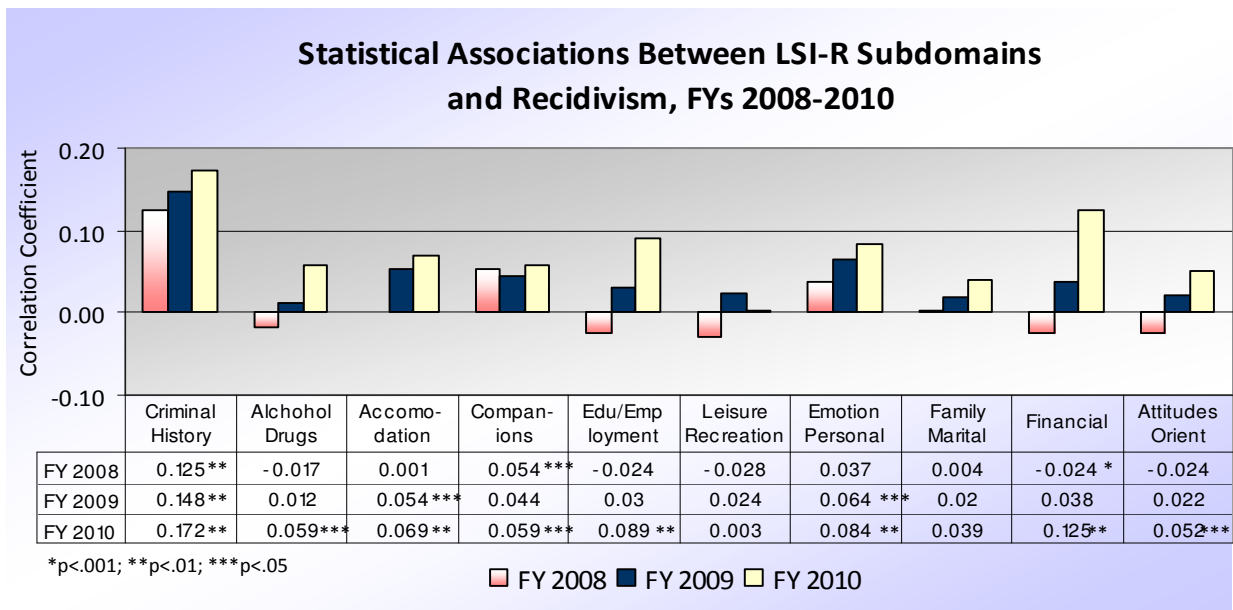
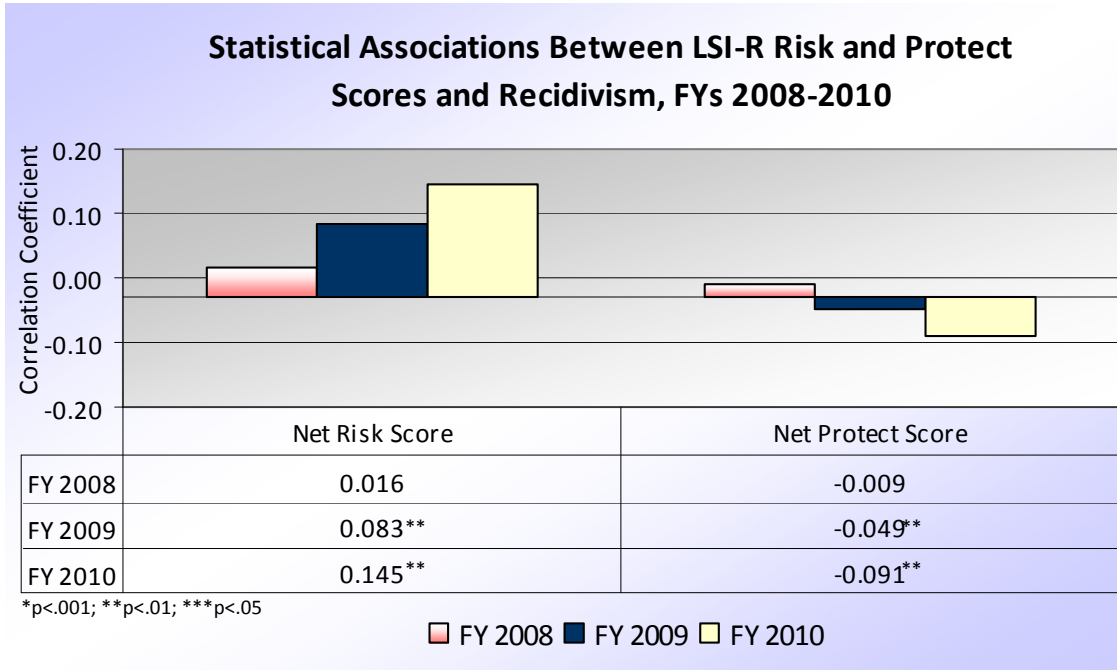
| | Current staffing levels (minus vacancies) | | | Number of staff trained in EBP | | | Percentage of staff trained in EBP | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | MI | LSI-R | COG | MI | LSI-R | COG | MI | LSI-R | COG |
| Parole Officers | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Probation Officers | 181 | 181 | 136 | 161 | 174 | 118 | 89.0 | 96.1 | 86.8 |
| Social Workers/Case Workers | 81 | 81 | 81 | 74 | 79 | 70 | 91.4 | 97.5 | 86.4 |
| Sub Total | 262 | 262 | 217 | 235 | 253 | 188 | 89.7 | 96.6 | 86.6 |

Indicator #12

Statistical Associations Between LSI-R Risk Scores, Subdomains, and Recidivism



There are significant associations between recidivism, and risk change in LSI-R risk and protect scores in FYs 2009-2010.



Key Findings: FY 2010 had the greatest number of subdomains with statistically significant correlations, as compared to FY 2008 and FY 2009. In total, eight of the ten, or 80% had statistically significant correlations with recidivism.

Indicator #12 (cont.)

Statistical Associations Between LSI-R Risk Scores, Subdomains, and Recidivism

| LSI-R Subdomains and Raw Scores | FY 2008 Rank Ordered Correlation with Recidivism | FY 2009 Rank Ordered Correlation with Recidivism | FY 2010 Rank Ordered Correlation with Recidivism |
|--|---|---|---|
| Criminal History | .125** | .148** | .172** |
| Alcohol/Drugs | -.017 | 0.012 | .059*** |
| Accommodation | 0.001 | .054*** | .069** |
| Companions | .054*** | 0.044 | .059*** |
| Education/Employment | -.024 | 0.03 | .089** |
| Leisure/Recreation | -.028 | 0.024 | 0.003 |
| Emotional/Personal | 0.037 | .064*** | .084** |
| Family/Marital | 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.039 |
| Financial | -.024 | 0.038 | .125** |
| Attitudes/Orientation | -.024 | 0.022 | .052*** |
| Net Risk Score | 0.016 | .083** | .145** |
| Net Protect Score | -.009 | -.049 | -.091** |
| | N=2,640 | N=2,197 | N=2,527 |

*p<.001; **p<.01; ***p<.05

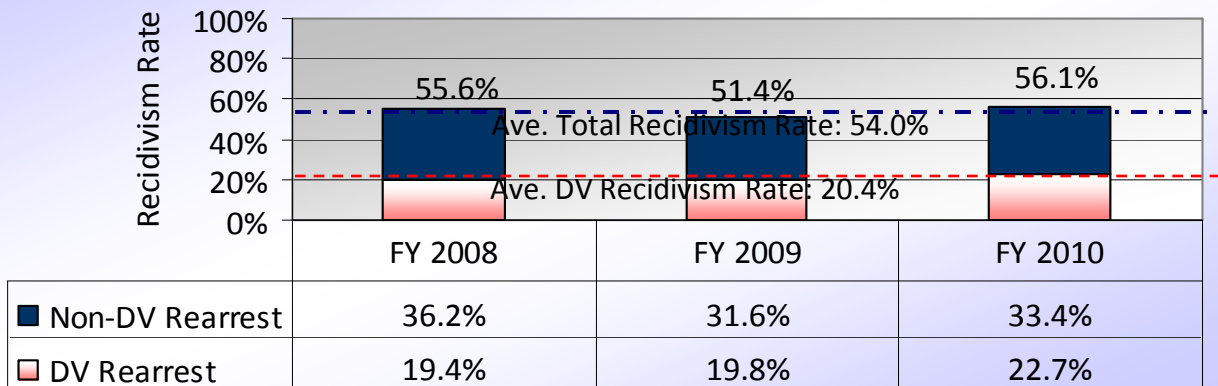
Indicator #13

Sentenced Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes



In FYs 2008-2010, the domestic violence rearrest rate increased by 3.3 percentage points.

Recidivism Rates, by Domestic Violence (DV) and Non-DV Rearrest, FYs 2008-2010



Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member, harassment, protective order violation, etc. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for non-related DV offenses, robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced DV offenders was tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: The overall DV recidivism rate, for FYs 2008-2010 combined, is 20.4%, while the overall Non-DV recidivism rate is 33.6%. The total average recidivism rate over this three-year period is 54.0%.

Indicator #13 (cont.)

Sentenced Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes

Fiscal Year 2008

| | Offenders Rearrested | Total Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| DV Rearrest | 100 | 516 | 19.4 |
| Non-DV Rearrests | 187 | 516 | 36.2 |
| Total Rearrests | 287 | 516 | 55.6 |

Fiscal Year 2009

| | Offenders Rearrested | Total Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| DV Rearrest | 127 | 640 | 19.8 |
| Non-DV Rearrests | 202 | 640 | 31.6 |
| Total Rearrests | 329 | 640 | 51.4 |

Fiscal Year 2010

| | Offenders Rearrested | Total Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| DV Rearrest | 83 | 365 | 22.7 |
| Non-DV Rearrests | 122 | 365 | 33.4 |
| Total Rearrests | 205 | 365 | 56.2 |

*Compiled from DVSI risk instrument data.

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member, harassment, protective order violation, etc. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for non-DV-related offenses, such as robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced DV offenders was tracked over a three-year period.

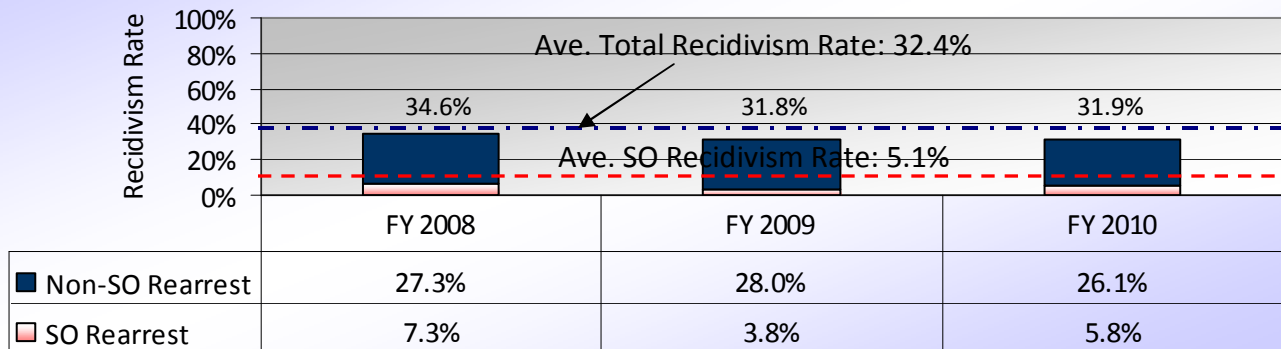
Indicator #14

Sentenced Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses



In FYs 2008-2010, the sex offender rearrest rate decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

Recidivism Rates, by Sex Offense (SO) and Non-Sex Offense Rearrests, FYs 2008-2010



Note: SO Rearrests include felony sex assaults, misdemeanor sex offenses, indecent exposure, prostitution, promoting pornography, etc. Non-SO Rearrests include such offenses as robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced sex offenders was tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: The present SO rearrest rate, compiled from FYs 2008-2010, is 5.1%, while the present Non-SO rearrest rate is 27.3%. The total average recidivism rate over this three-year period is 32.4%.

Indicator #14 (cont.)

Sentenced Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses

Fiscal Year 2008

| | Offenders Rearrested | Total Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SO Rearrests | 4 | 55 | 7.3 |
| Non-SO Rearrests | 15 | 55 | 27.3 |
| Total Rearrests | 19 | 55 | 34.5 |

Fiscal Year 2009

| | Offenders Rearrested | Total Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SO Rearrests | 5 | 132 | 3.8 |
| Non-SO Rearrests | 37 | 132 | 28.0 |
| Total Rearrests | 42 | 132 | 31.8 |

Fiscal Year 2010

| | Offenders Rearrested | Total Offenders | Percent Rearrested |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SO Rearrests | 4 | 69 | 5.8 |
| Non-SO Rearrests | 18 | 69 | 26.1 |
| Total Rearrests | 22 | 69 | 31.9 |

*Compiled from STATIC-99 risk instrument data.

Note: SO Rearrests include felony sex assaults, misdemeanor sex offenses, indecent exposure, prostitution, etc. Non-SO Rearrests include robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced sex offenders was tracked over a three-year period.